Grammar Unit (10)

Future forms

ملاحظات على طرق التعبير عن المستقبل

يوجد أربع طرق للتعبير عن المستقبل وهى :

١ – استخدام (will + inf)

٢ – استخدام (am – is – are + going to + inf)

٣ – استخدام (am – is – are + v + ing)

٤ – استخدام المضارع البسيط (present simple)

أولا : - استخدام (will + inf)

نستخدمها للتعبير عن التنبؤ والتوقع والوعد والقرار السريع والعمر أو السن.

1 - *I think it **will rain** tomorrow. (**prediction**)* تنبؤ

2 – *If you get high mark, I **will buy** you a mobile. (**promise**)*

3 – *There is no sugar, I **will buy** some. (**quick decision**)* قرار سريع

4 – *My brother **will be** 30 next year.*

ثانيا : - استخدام (am – is – are + going to + inf)

تستخدم للتعبير عن حدوث شيء طبقا لدليل وكذلك النية لفعل شيء

- *There are a lot of clouds. It **is going to rain**.*
- *They have intention, they are **going to buy** a car.*

معلومه هامة جدا

*اذا جاءت كلمة (**think**) مع وجود دليل فإن الدليل هو الأقوي لذا نختار (**am** – **is** – are **going to**)*

- *There are a lot of clouds, I think it is going to rain.*

ثالثا : استخدام المضارع المستمر (am – is – are + V + ing)

نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن الأشياء التى رتبنا أن نفعلها في المستقبل

- *They are visiting Aswan tomorrow. (**It is arranged**)*
- *They are playing football after two days. (**They have arranged that**)*

رابعا :استخدام المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل

*نستخدم المضارع البسيط اي المصدر بدون اضافات او المصدر المنهى بـ (**s-es-ies**) مع الأشياء التى ستحدث طبقا لجدول زمنى مثل مواعيد وسائل المواصلات والأفلام في السينما والامتحانات*

- *The train **leaves** at 9 p.m.*
- *The film **starts** at 12 as usual.*
- *What time **does** your train **arrive** on Saturday?*

Exercise on Grammar

1 – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: -

1 – I think it ---------------------- tomorrow.

a. will rain	b. is raining	c. rains	d. is going to rain

2 – The bus to Aswan----------- at ten past six this evening.

a. will leave	b. leaves	c. is leaving	d. is going to leave

3 – My neighbours --------------to a new house next month.

a. move	b. moving	c. moves	d. are moving

4 – Let's walk quickly the shop ----------- in ten minutes.

a. closes	b. closed	c. was closed	d. are closing

5 – I am hungry. I think I ----------- a sandwich.

a. am buying	b. buy	c. will buy	d. going buy

6 – Ahmed's uncle is ill so he ----------- to work tomorrow.

a. is not going	b. didn't go	c. wasn't going	d. went

7 – What time ------------ the coach go?

a. does	b. do	c. will	d. is

8 – My daughter Bosy ------------------ 4 years next year.

a. will be	b. is being	c. be	d. is going to be

9 – We are --------------------- the sleeper train tonight.

a. take	b. took	c. taking	d. will take

10 – The train----------------- at seven o'clock.

a. will leave	b. leaves	c. is leaving	d. is going to leave

11 – We -------- in the restaurant. We have arranged this.

a. are going to eat	b. are eating	c. will eat	d. eat

12 – I think it ---------------- hot in Aswan.

a. is going to be	b. will be	c. is going	d. are

13 – There are many dark clouds. I think it------------------------

a. is raining	b. will rain	c. is going to rain	d. rains

14 – If you come late, I -------------------punish.

a. am	b. will	c. am going	d. going

15 – We have arranged everything, we ------------------ next week.

a. travel	b. are travelling	c. **are going to travel**	d. will travel

16 – I intend, I --------------- a new car.

a. am buying	b. will buy	c. am going to buy	d. buy

17 – The phone is ringing, I ------------------ it.

a. will answer	b. answer	c. am answering	d. am going to answer

18 – She is clever, I think she ---------------------the exam.

a. is going to pass	b. passes	c. will pass	d. is passing

19 – I am sure, you----------------- the film.

a. will enjoy	b. enjoy	c. is enjoying	d. is going to enjoy

20 – The next plane----------------- tomorrow at 7 a.m.

a. is going to leave	b. is leaving	c. leaves	d. will leave

2 – Rewrite the following sentences:

1 – I have arranged to visit Aswan. (**visiting**)
2 – I intend to visit Aswan. (**going**)
3 – Our plane is at 9 p.m. (**leaves**)
4 – we are going to buy a villa. (**intend**)
5 – I promise to buy you a mobile. (**will**)
6 – Ali's intention is to be a doctor. (**going to**)
7 – They are going to sell the car. (**intend**)
8 – He will give me a present. (**promises**)
9 – There are dark clouds in the sky. (**I think**)
10 – The bus is at three o'clock tomorrow. (**arrives**)
11 – She has arranged to study English. (**studying**)
12 – I am going to leave Egypt. (**intend**)
13 – She decided to marry Ali. (**going**)
14 – Mona's intention is to be an engineer. (**going**)
15 – It is arranged to borrow the book. (**I**)

Grammar Unit (11)

Possibility and recommendation in the past

ملاحظات على الاحتمال والتوصية والندم في الماضي

1 - Might have + p.p.

نستخدمها للتعبير عن الاحتمال في الماضي :-

➩He **might** have taken the book, I am not sure.
➩Ali **might** have broken the glass.

2 - Must have + P.P.

نستخدمها للتعبير عن التأكد من حدوث شيء في الماضي :-

➩I **must** have left my books at home. I am sure.
➩I am sure Ali didn't take the train. He **must** have taken the bus.
➩He **must** have regretted smoking.

3 - Should have + P.P.
Shouldn't have + P . P.

نستخدمها للتعبير عن التوصية أو الندم في الماضي بمعنى كان / ما كان ينبغى أن :-

⇨He didn't study hard. He **should** have studied hard.
⇨You **shouldn't** have gone to bed late last night.
⇨He **should** have talked to his parents.

Exercise on Grammar

1 – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: -

1 – I might have ------------ this film already.

a. see	b. saw	c. seen	d. sees

2 – I am sure, I --------------------- my book at home.

a. may have	b. must have	c. might have	d. should have

3 – There is no train to Omar's village. He ----------------have taken the bus.

a. may	b. might	c. can't	d. must

4 – He ----------- have eaten the bad food.

a. will	b. should	c. must	d. shouldn't

5 – He was wrong. He ------------- have been right.

a. must	b. might	c. should	d. can't

6 – They ------------ have arrived early.

a. shouldn't	b. should	c. mustn't	d. won't

7 – I think my grandfather---------------- have visited England. I am not sure.

a. shouldn't	b. should	c. might	d. must

8 – It----------------- have been winter when they took this photo. I am certain.

a. must	b. might	c. may	d. should

9 – He ----------------- have been ill. I am sure.

a. might	b. may	c. must	d. mustn't

10 – You ------------------ have drunk this can it was very bad.

a. shouldn't	b. should	c. must	d. can

11 – You ------------ have tried this mobile. it is very useful.

a. mustn't	b. shouldn't	c. should	d. can't

12 - I'm sorry I didn't meet you in the park. I ------------ have phoned to tell you I was ill.

a. shouldn't	b. should	c. mustn't	d. will

13 – Did I really say that? I am not sure. I --------------- have forgotten.

a. must	b. mustn't	c. will	d. am

14 – He ------------------- have written this letter, he is illiterate.

a. should	b. can't	c. must	d. might

15 – Waleed can't find his book. He --------- have lost it on his way home.

a. will	b. can't	c. mustn't	d. might

16 – The ice cream was nice! you -------------- have tried it.

a. can't	b. shouldn't	c. should	d. mustn't

17 – He can't have been clever, he ------------ have been lazy.

a. can't	b. mustn't	c. must	d. won't

18 – He ---------------- have become addicted. I am not sure.

a. should	b. might	c. must	d. shouldn't

19 – The exam-------------- have been difficult. No one got 100%.

a. should	b. can't	c. must	d. shouldn't

20 – I am sure, he -----------------pass his next exam. He is very clever.

a. wouldn't	b. didn't	c. will	d. can't

2 – Rewrite the following sentences:

1 – Ali did very badly in the exams. (**should**)
2 – Your brother ate a lot of sweets and now feels ill. (**shouldn't**)
3 – He didn't help his friend. (**should**)
4 – She put much sugar in the coffee. (**shouldn't**)
5 – I am sure, he killed the girl. (**must**)
6 – I am not sure, they took the money. (**might**)
7 – He ate too much rice and became fat. (**shouldn't**)
8 – Bassant didn't revise well for her tests. (**Should**)
9 – It is probable that Mona lost her mobile. (**might**)
10 – He insulted his friend. (**shouldn't**)
11 – Maha forgot her books at home. (**shouldn't**)
12 – He ignored his father's advice. (**shouldn't** / **should**)
13 – Dina should have arrived early. (**didn't**)
14 – She felt ill after eating the bad ice cream. (**shouldn't**)
15 – He didn't kill the man. (**must**)

Grammar Unit (12)

Reported Speech المباشر والغير مباشر

أولا الجمله الخبرية

عند تحويل الجملة الخبرية من مباشر الى غير مباشر نتبع الأتى:

١ – نحول فعل القول كالأتى : -

say	say		say to	tell
says	says		says to	tells
said	said		said to	told

He says to me," Ali will travel abroad."
He tells me that Ali will travel abroad.

٢ – نحذف الــ (,,) والأقواس ونربط بكلمة (that) ويأتى بعدها فاعل ثم فعل.

- *She said to them, "He is watching TV."*
- *She told them that he was watching TV.*

٣ – اذا جاء فعل القول مضارع لا نغير الأزمنة في الأقواس

- *Ali says to me," They are playing football."*
- *Ali tells me that they are playing football.*

ولكن اذا جاء فعل القول ماضي نحول كل زمن او فعل الى ماضية كالأتـــــــــى : -

- *He said to them," Ali has played football."*
- *He told them that Ali had played football.*

ويتم تحويل الأزمنة كالأتى: -

present simple	*past simple*	*play/plays*	*played*
present continuous	*past continuous*	*am /is /are playing*	*was/ were playing*
present perfect	*past perfect*	*has/have played*	*had played*
past simple	*past perfect*	*played*	*had played*
will	*would*	*will play*	*would play*
can	*could*	*can play*	*could play*
may	*might*	*may play*	*might play*
have to – has to - must	*had to*	*have to play*	*had to play*
am – is – are	*was – were*	*am playing*	*was playing*

ويتم تحويل أسماء الاشارة وعلامات الأزمنة كالأتى : -

this	*that*
these	*those*
here	*there*
now	*then*
yesterday	*the day before*
next	*the following*
tomorrow	*the following day*
ago	*before*
today	*that day*
last week	*the week before*

- *She said to her mother, " I am travelling next month."*
- *She told her mother that she was travelling the following month.*
- *Dina said," They did this quiz last week."*
- *Dina said that they had done that quiz the week before.*

٤ – يتم تحويل ضمائر الفاعل داخل الأقواس كالأتى: -

١ – اذا جاء الفاعل (he – she – it – they) لا يتم تحويلهم ويبقوا كما هم : -

- Mother said," He is eating lunch now."
- Mother said that he was eating lunch then.

٢ – الضمائر (I – we) يتم تحويلهم الى المتكلم أي فاعل جملة القول :

- He said to them," I have won the prize."
- He told them that he had won the prize.

٣ – الضمير (you) يتم تحويلة الى المفعول اي المستمع : -

- He said to them, "You can go out."
- He told them that they could go out.

واذا لم ياتى مفعول فيتم تحويلها الى (I)

- He said," You can go out."
- He said that I could go out.

معلومة هامة جدا جدا

اذا جاء الكلام داخل الأقواس حقيقة علمية لا نغير زمن الفعل حتى لو كان فعل القول ماضي: -

- He said," the sun is bigger than the moon."
- He said that the sun is bigger than the moon.

وكذلك اذا قيل الكلام منذ فترة قصيرة في وجود كلمات مثل (now – just now – a moment ago) خارج الأقـــــواس

- He said to me just now," I will buy a car."
- He told me just now that he will buy a car.

ثانيا الجملة الأمرية (imperative)

تحويل الجملة الامرية من مباشر الى غير مباشر

١ – نحول فعل القول الى اي كلمة من الكلمات الاتية حسب المعنى

told - asked - advised - warned - threatened - ordered

٢ - نحذف الاقواس ونضع (to) اذا كان الامر مثبت واذا كان الامر منفي نحذف (don't) ونضع (not to)

- He said to me," Take the medicine."
- He advised me to take the medicine.
- She said to them," Open the books."
- She asked them to open the books.
- Ali said to them," Don't waste your time."

Ali warned them *not to* waste their time.

٣ – اذا جاءت كلمة please داخل الاقواس يتم حذفها كالأتى : -

"*Please*, don't be late." the teacher said.
The teacher advised them not to be late.

٤ – اذا جاء جملتي أمر داخل الاقواس نضع بينهما كلمة (and) عند التحويل كالأتى : -

He said to them," Study hard. Don't waste your time.
He advised them to study hard *and* not to waste their time.

Exercise on Grammar

1 – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: -

1 – He ------------- me that he would buy a car.

a. told	b. said	c. say	d. says

2 – She told me that she-------------------- he homework.

a. does	b. will do	c. did	d. have done

3 – He warned me ----------- come late again.

a. don't	b. to	c. not to	d. didn't

4 – I told him that it ------------------my first job.

a. will	b. was	c. is	d. has

5 – The manager ---------- me that the metro would open in 2022.

a. tells	b. says	c. told	d. said

6 – Ali said that he ------------------ from Egypt.

a. came	b. will come	c. comes	d. coming

7 – My mother ordered me -----------tidy my room.

a. didn't	b. don't	c. to	d. not to

8 – He told me just now that he ------------------------ tomorrow.

a. had travelled	b. was travelling	c. will travel	d. would travel

9 – "--------------------- be late," said my teacher.

a. Don't	b. To	c. Not to	d. Didn't

10 – We asked the waiter ------------------- bring us some water.

a. if	b. that	c. to	d. whether

11 – The ticket inspector warned us --------------------- look out of the window.

a. doesn't	b. don't	c. not to	d. to

12 – The mechanic advised the driver ----------------- the oil.

a. to changing	b. don't change	c. to change	d. to changed

13 – The baker said that her cakes ----------------- the best in the village.

a. have been	b. has been	c. were	d. are

14 – The manager told the cleaner to ---------------------- the desks.

a. clean	b. cleans	c. cleaned	d. cleaning

15 – He told me ----------------- he would help me.

a. if	b. to	c. that	d. whether

16 – He told me a moment ago that he ------------------------------tomorrow.

a. didn't arrive	b. would arrive	c. had arrived	d. will arrive

17 – He said that he -------------- working on a project.

a. is	b. was	c. have	d. has

18 – The manager told him ------------------- wear a helmet to protect himself.

a. don't	b. never	c. not to	d. to

19 – He asked her to ------------------- him about her work experience.

a. telling	b. told	c. tells	d. tell

20 – The doctor advised me ---------------- eat healthy food.

a. to	b. not to	c. don't	d. doesn't

2 – Rewrite the following sentences:

1 - "Don't touch the snake," Nawal said to Ola. (warned)
2 - "Stand up," the teacher said to the class. (ordered)
3 - "Go on! You can swim across the pool!" Mazin's father said to him. (asked)
4 - "The museum is next to the park," Mr El-Baz said to Omar. (told)
5- "I would like to read the book?" Randa said to Reem. (told)
6 – "English is our favourite subject," my friends said to me. (told)
7 – "I am learning how to swim," said Tarek. (that)
8 – "The new shop will open in two weeks' time," Sara told us. (would)
9 – "My sister wants to buy a book," said Ahmed.(Ahmed said)
10 – "I come from Egypt," said Ali. (reported speech)
11 – "Breathe in," the doctor said. (asked)
12 – "Tidy your room!" said my mother. (ordered)
13 – "Please don't be late," the teacher said. (warned)
14 – He told me that they would travel the following day. (said to)
15 – He warned me not to touch the wire. (said to me)

Grammar Unit (13)

Reported questions

السؤال في المباشر والغير مباشر

يوجد نوعان من السؤال سؤال يبدأ بأداة استفهام وسؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد
خطوات تحويل السؤال من مباشر الى غير مباشر
١ – نحول فعل القول كالأتى:-

say – say to	ask	او اي كلمة تساويهم مثل

says – says to	asks	wanted to know – inquired – wondered ولا يأتى بعدهم مفعول
said – said to	asked	

➢He says to me, "Have they watched TV?"
➢He asks me if they have watched TV.

٢ – نحذف الـ (,) والأقواس ونربط بـ (if – whether) اذا بدأ السؤال بفعل مساعد ويأتى بعدهم فاعل ثم فعل أما اذا بدأ السؤال بأداة الأستفهام فاننا نربط بأداة الأستفهام ويأتى بعدها فاعل ثم فعل... ونحذف علامة الاستفهام ونضع (.)

➢She says to them," when will Ali arrive?"
➢She asks them when Ali will arrive.
➢Dina said to Huda," Can he win the cup?"
➢Dina asked Huda if he could win the cup.

٣ – اذا جاء فعل القول مضارع تبقى الازمنة كما هي واذا جاء فعل القول ماضي نحول كل زمن الى ماضية

➢She says," Is he reading a story?"
➢She asks if he is reading a story.
➢ She said," Is he reading a story?"
➢ She asked if he was reading a story.

٤ – اذا جاء الفعل المساعد (do – does – did) يتم حذفهم عند التحويل : -

➢He said," Does she cook lunch?"
➢He asked if she cooked lunch.
➢He said," Did she cook lunch?"
➢He asked if she had cooked lunch.

ملاحظه هامة

لتحويل الأزمنة وأسماء الأشارة والضمائر راجع الشرح في الوحدة (12)

٥ – ملخص هام جدا : -

بعد كل التحويل يأتى بعد كل من اداة الاستفهام كرابط و (if- whether) فاعل ثم فعل – ولو كان فعل القول مضارع نختار مضارع أو مستقبل ولو جاء فعل القول ماضي نختار ماضي الا في الحالات الشاذة

He asked where I lived.
He asked if I lived in Cairo.
He asked whether I liked football or not.

Exercise on Grammar

1 – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: -

1 – He asked how many planets ----------------------------

a. are there	b. were there	c. there are	d. there were

2 – She ------- if all the planets had moons.

a. asks	b. asked	c. said	d. told

3 – Nora asked what a shooting star----------------------

a. is	b. was	c. are	d. were

4 – Ziad asked------------------ it was hot or cold on the moon.

a. to	b. weather	c. if	d. not to

5 – He asked me what ----------------

a. is my name	b. my name is	c. was my name	d. mu name was

6 – The students asked the professor if ---------------------an astronomer.

a. she was	b. she is	c. was she	d. is she

7 – Lina asked why telescopes ----------------- expensive.

a. is	b. are	c. were	d. was

8 – I asked her what she was-----------------------------

a. do	b. doing	c. did	d. does

9 – Imad asked me what------------------------------

a. my phone is	b. my phone was	c. is my phone	d. was my phone

10 – We asked the scientist where -------------------------------

a. is his telescope	b. was his telescope	c. his telescope is	d. his telescope was

11 – I asked Nader which book--------------------his.

a. is	b. was	c. are	d. were

12 – He---------------me when he would arrive.

a. asked	b. asks	c. wanted to know	d. wondered

13 – She asks me if --------------------------my homework.

a. do I	b. I did	c. I do	d. did I

14 – Ali asked me ----------------- I liked football or not.

a. weather	b. whether	c. when	d. where

15 – Mona -------------- them how many books they had read.

a. told	b. tells	c. asked	d. asks

16 – He advised me --------------- study hard.

a. if	b. not to	c. to	d. whether

17 – She told me that------------------------

a. she wins	b. she won	c. won she	d. wins she

18 – Salma wondered ----------------I had played football.

a. if	b. that	c. weather	d. then

19 – The doctor advised me to-------------------------my medicine.

a. taking	b. took	c. take	d. takes

20 – He asked," where ---------------------------?"

a. Ali lived	b. did Ali live	c. Ali lives	d. Ali had lived

2 – Rewrite the following sentences:

1 – "Do you like reading, Taha?" asked the teacher. (The teacher)

2 – Hania asked," When is the next bus leaving?" (Wanted to know)

3 – "How long does it take to get to school?" Wards said to me. (asked)

4 – "Will you finish your homework before dinner?" Ali said to his sister. (asked)

5– She said to them," Did he watch the film?" (if)

6– Salma said to me" What is your name?" (asked)

7 – "How many planets are there?" He said. (He wanted to know)

8 – The student said to the professor," Are you an astronomer?" (asked)

9 – "What are you doing?" said Rofaida. (asked)
10 – Aya said" Do all the planets have moons?" (asked)
11 – "What is a shooting star?" Jude said. (inquired)
12 – Ziad said to him," Is it hot or cold on the moon?" (wondered)
13 - "Can you play the guitar?" Nabila asked Hana. (if)
14 - "Do you know the answer to the question?" I asked Sawsan.
15 – He asked me when they would come. (said to me)

Grammar Unit (14)

The present perfect passive

١ – المضارع التام يتكون كالأتى :-

فاعل + have / has + P.P + مفعول

- He has watched TV.
- They have watched TV.

٢ – يتم النفى بوضع (not) بعد كل من have / has

- Ali hasn't taken the books.
- We haven't met the tourist.

٣ – يستخدم المضارع التام مع كل من :-

since	for	just	already	yet	ever – never
منذ (بداية الحدث	لمدة (مدة الحدث)	للتو – حالا	بالفعل	حتى الان (في النفى)	السؤال – النفى

- He has studied for 3 years.
- He has studied since 2015.
- Have you ever seen a lion?
- No, I have never seen a lion.
- She has just arrived.
- They haven't eaten lunch yet.
- They have lived here for a year.

٤ – تكوين السؤال :-

Has / Have + فاعل + P.P -----------------------?

- Has He mended the car? Yes, he has. No, he hasn't.
- Have they seen the accident? Yes, they have. No, they haven't.

٥ – صيغة المبنى للمجهول مع المضارع التام :-

مفعول + have / has + been + P.P

مفعول + have / has + not + P.P

- They have made plans.
- Plans have been made.
- We have sold the house.
- The house has been sold.
- He hasn't decided the date yet.
- The date hasn't been decided yet.
- Has she ironed the clothes?
- Have the clothes been ironed?

Exercise on Grammar

1 – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: -

1 – The final seven places--------------------------------------

a. have chosen	b. have been chosen	c. has chosen	d. has been chosen

2 – A new list of wonders has ----------------------

a. write	b. written	c. been written	d. writing

3 – The Taj Mahal ---------------------- by millions of people.

a. visited	b. has been visited	c. has visited	d. visit

4 – Have you ------------------- seen a lion?

a. never	b. ever	c. since	d. for

5 – She hasn't cooked lunch --------------------------------

a. since	b. yet	c. ago	d. for

6 – They have watched TV ---------------------- 3 hours.

a. ago	b. for	c. since	d. yet

7 – Mona has eaten sandwiches -------------------- an hour.

a. for	b. since	c. yet	d. ago

8 – It has been ---------------------- by pollution.

a. damaging	b. damages	c. damage	d. damaged

9 – Plans -------------------- for the next trip.

a. has made	b. have been made	c. have made	d. has been made

10 – The dishes ----------------------------------- yet.

a. have washed	b. haven't been washed	c. have been washed	d. has washed

11 – Ali ---------------------- the e-mails.

a. have written	b. has written	c. have been written	d. has been written

12 – The prize has been-------------- by a fifteen-year-old man.

a. wining	b. wins	c. win	d. won

13 – The new house has--------------------------- built.

a. being	b. been	c. be	d. is

14 – The match ------------------- been won by our team.

a. is	b. have	c. has	d. are

15 – The canal ---------------- dug.

a. have been	b. has been	c. has	d. have

16 – Have the books -----------------?

a. wrote	b. written	c. been written	d. be written

17 – She has washed the dishes --------------------- an hour.

a. ago	b. since	c. for	d. yet

18 – She hasn't bought the dishes----------------------

a. just	b. ago	c. yet	d. for

19 – The Metro has been built ---------------------- 2005.

a. since	b. for	c. yet	d. ago

20 – Abdou and Mohamed ----------------- taken some photos.

a. has	b. have	c. is	d. was

2 – Rewrite the following sentences:

1 – They have painted the building again. (been)
2 – Someone has drawn a picture in my diary. (A picture)
3 – Our school has won the competition. (passive)
4 – Archaeologists have found an ancient site. (been)
5 – A lot of money has been collected for the charity. (We)
6 – They have planted trees along the river. (Trees)
7 – Has she sent the e-mails? (Have)
8 – Teachers have taught us English. (been)
9 – Mona watched TV a short time ago. (just)
10 – They have played football since 2010. (for)
11 – She has cooked lunch since 3 o'clock, it is 5 now. (hours)
12 – He hasn't taken the photos yet. (been)
13 – Basant has cooked Pizza. (been)
14 – Meat has been cooked by Yasmeen. (has cooked)
15 – The last time they ate fish was 2 years ago. (for)

Grammar Unit (15)

حالات (if) موجودة في ثلاث وحدات (15-17-18)

If conditions

ملاحظات على حالات الشرط

يوجد ثلاث حالات رئيسية للشرط وهي : -

١ – الحاله الأولى وتعبر عت التوقع او الاحتمال في المستقبل والوعد والتهديد وتتكون كالأتى : -

If --- present simple (مضارع بسيط) ------- will /may/might+ مصدر

If you play well, you will win. (توقع)
If he comes late, she will punish him. (تهديد)
If they get high marks, I will reward them. (وعد)

٢ – الحاله الثانية وتعبر عن الاستحاله في المضارع وتتكون كالأتى : -

If---- past simple (ماضي بسيط) ----- would /might/could+ مصدر

If he played well, he would win.
If I were you, I would study hard.
If I were rich, I would help them. مستحيل أن يكون غنى في الوقت الحالى

معلومة هامة نستخدم التعبير الأتى لأعطاء النصيحة بمعنى (should) : -

If I were you, I would + مصدر ------- = You should
If I were you, I wouldn't + مصدر ---- = you shouldn't
If I were you, I would come early.
= You should come early.

٣ – الحالة الثالثة وتعبر عن الندم والتمنى في الماضى وتتكون كالأتى : -

If --- past perfect (ماضي تام) --- would/might/could have + p.p

If they had played well, they would have won.
If the doctor had arrived early, he would have saved the patient.

ملاحظات عامة

١ – يمكن استخدام (if) بمعنى اذا أو لو أما كلمة (unless) معناها اذا لم وهى عكسها : -

If he arrives early, he will catch the bus. (Unless)
Unless he arrives early, he won't catch the bus.

ولاحظ أيضا أن : -

If + النفي = Unless

If he didn't arrive early, he would miss the bus. (Unless)
Unless he arrived early, he would miss the bus.

٢ – يمكن أن تأتى (if) في أول الجملة أو في وسط الجمله : -

If she studied hard, she would come first.
She would come first if she studied hard.

٣ - يمكن استخدام كلمة (could) للتعبير عن القدرة أو الاستطاعة وكلمة (might) للتعبير عن الاحتمال في كل الحالات كالاتى :-

- If he arrives early, he might catch the train.
- If he had been here yesterday, he could have helped me.
- If they had played well, they might have won the cup.

٤ – اذا جاء جملتين وطلب استخدام (if) فنحول الاثبات لنفي والنفي الى اثبات مع ملاحظة اذا جاء الزمن مضارع نستخدم الحاله الثانية واذا جاء الزمن ماضي نستخدم الحالة الثالثة (هام جداً لسؤال الـ Rewrite)

1 - He plays well so he wins the match. (If)

هنا زمن الجملة مضارع لذا سوف نستخدم الحالة الثانية كالأتى :-

- If he didn't play well, he wouldn't win the match.

2 – They didn't arrive early so they missed the train.(If)

هنا زمن الجمله ماضي لذا سوف نستخدم الحالة الثالثة كالأتى :-

- If they had arrived early, they wouldn't have missed the train.

٥ – واذا جاءت الحاله الثالثة من (if) وطلب استخدام (so) أو (because) فنستخدم الجملتين ماضي بسيط كالاتى:-

- If he had helped me, I wouldn't have failed. (so)
- He didn't help me, so I failed.

٦ – في حالة الأستفهام نستخدم الشكل الاتى :-

1 - What will happen if he studies hard?
2 – What would happen if he studied hard?
3 – What would have happened if he had studied hard?

انتبه جيدا في سؤال الـ (Rewrite) اذا جاءت (so) نبدأ بالجملة الأولى واذا جاءت (because) نبدأ بالجملة الثانية كالأتى :-

- He didn't get high marks, because he didn't study hard. (If)
- If he had studied hard, he would have got high marks.

Stop Here!!

had	الحالة الثانية		would + مصدر	الحالة الثانية
had + p.p	الحالة الثالثة		would + have	الحالة الثانية
had had	الحالة الثالثة		would have + p.p	الحالة الثالثة

Exercise on Grammar

1 – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: -

1 – If I ------------------------ taller, I would be good at basketball.

a. had	b. is	c. am	d. were

2 – If I ------------------- much money, I would help the poor.

a. were	b. have	c. had	d. am

3 – If you --------------------- Japanese, you might get a job in Tokyo.

a. had learnt	b. learnt	c. learning	d. learns

4 – If I went to England, I ----------------------- visit London.

a. will	b. had	c. might	d. won't

5 – We could go shopping if we ------------------- enough money.

a. were	b. have	c. had had	d. had

6 – If we -------------- each other, the world will be a better place.

a. loving	b. had love	c. love	d. loved

7 – If he told his parents, they would ------------------- him.

a. helping	b. helped	c. help	d. helps

8 – We----------------------------- go to England if we had friends or family there.

a. would	b. will	c. won't	d. were

9 - If Hassan -------------------------------older, he could learn to drive a car.

a. is	b. was	c. would be	d. had been

10 - If I knew the answer to the question, I------------------------- you.

a. will tell	b. tell	c. won't tell	d. would tell

11 - If Hala --------------------------German, she might talk to the German tourists

a. spoke	b. speak	c. will speak	d. had spoken

12 - If he read really carefully, he----------------------------understand the book.

a. can't	b. don't	c. would	d. won't

13 – If he ----------------------------time, he would visit his friends.

a. have	b. had have	c. had had	d. had

14 – If he ---------------------------- time, he would have visited his friends.

a. has	b. have	c. had had	d. had

15 - ------------------ he to study hard, he would succeed.

a. Were	b. Should	c. If	d. will

16 – Don't come late or I ---------------------------- you.

a. punished	b. had punished	c. will punish	d. had punish

17 – If only the doctor had arrived early, he --------------------- the patient.

a. might save	b. would have saved	c. would save	d. will save

18 – If I were you, I would study hard. This is --------------------------

a. promise	b. threat	c. advice	d. present

19 – If he helped them, they ----------------- win.

a. will	b. could	c. can	d. won't

20 – If I were a bird, I ----------------------------fly.

a. will	b. might	c. wont	d. would have

2 – Rewrite the following sentences:

1 – You should study hard. (If I were you)
2 – If I were them, I wouldn't come late. (shouldn't)
3 – He isn't tall so he can't play basketball. (If)
4 – He arrived late so he missed the plane. (If)
5 – Perhaps if we see the teacher, we can tell her the truth. (might)
6 – Ali didn't study hard so he failed. (If)
7 – I didn't say hello because I didn't recognize you (If)
8 – Study hard or you will fail. (If)
9 – If he had played well, he wouldn't have lost. (so)
10 – If he arrives early, he will catch the bus. (Unless)
11 – If he had helped me, I wouldn't have failed.. (because)
12 – I advise you to do your best. (If)
13 – If I were them, I wouldn't sell the car. (shouldn't)
14 – If they don't play well, they will lose. (Unless)
15 – If he played well, he would win (Were/Should)

Grammar Unit (16)

The Past Perfect

ملاحظات عامة على الماضى التام :-

١ – يتكون الماضى التام كالأتى:-

فاعل + had + P.P. + مفعول

➩He had done his homework before he watched TV.
➩After they had played football, they ate lunch.

٢ – يتم النفي بوضع (not) :-

➩He didn't go to the concert because he hadn't booked the ticket.

٣ – في حالة السؤال يكون الشكل كالأتى :-

Had + فاعل + P.P. -------------?

➩Had they done their homework?
➩Had she cooked lunch before going out?

٤ – يستخدم الماضي التام مع الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن حدثان في الماضي . الحدث الذي يحدث أولاً يكون ماضي تام والحدث الثانى يكون ماضي بسيط وذلك مع الروابط الأتية :-

1 – After = As soon as -------- ماضي تام ---------- ماضى بسيط

➩After he had eaten, he watched TV.
➩As soon as she had arrived, they started the party.

2 – Before = By the time --------- ماضي بسيط --------- ماضي تام

➩Before they left, they had washed the dishes.
➩By the time I reached the station, the train had left.

3 – ماضي بسيط منفي .... till / until .... ماضي تام

➩He didn't go out until he had taken the money.
➩She didn't cook till she had bought her needs.

٥ – يمكن استخدام كلمة (**when**) ويأتى بعدها ماضي تام ثم ماضي بسيط والعكس ودائما الحدث الذ يتم أولا يكون ماضي تام.

➩*When he arrived, the train had left.* هنا القطار غادر اولا ثم وصل هو أي لم يلحق القطار

➩*When he had arrived, the train left.* هنا هو وصل أولا ثم القطار غادر أي انه لحق القطار

٦ – اذا لم يأتى فاعل بعد (**after / before**) نضع (**V + ing**) :-

➩*After he had done homework, he slept.*
= After doing homework, he slept.

➩*Before she went out, she had helped her mother.*
= Before going out, she had helped her mother.

٧ – يمكن استخدام كلمة (**Having**) بدلا من كلمة (**after**) ويأتى بعدها دائما تصريف ثالث (**p.p**) :-

➩*After he had written the letter, he sent it.*

➩*Having written the letter, he sent it.*

٨ – يمكن استخدام الماضي التام والماضي البسيط مع **because** :-

➩*Basant was upset because he father hadn't phoned her.*

٩ – يأتى الماضى التام بعد (**By** / سنة / مدة)

➩*By 2010, he had learnt to swim.*

➩*By 7 o'clock this morning, I had done all my jobs.*

١٠ – اذا جاء جملتين وطلب استخدام رابط من الروابط السابقة كالأتى :-

*First he arrived then they ate lunch. (**After**)*

➩***After** he had arrived, they ate lunch.*

*Ali played football, then he returned home. (**Before**)*

➩***Before** he returned home, he had played football.*

Exercise on Grammar

1 – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The lesson had already started when he -------------------- the classroom.

a. entered	b. enter	c. entering	d. had entered

2. Reem was upset because her friend------------------- her.

a. hadn't phoned	b. doesn't phone	c. won't phone	d. phoning

3. Nobody knew about the site because everyone --------- about it.

a. forgets	b. had forgotten	c. forgetting	d. have forgotten

4. After we --------------- the museum, we decide to have lunch.

a. visiting	b. has visited	c. had visited	d. visit

5. Having------------- lunch, they left.

a. eat	b. eaten	c. ate	d. eating

6. Fareeda enjoyed visiting Sohag because she ------------ there before.

a. hadn't been	b. have been	c. won't been	d. isn't been

7. By 2010, I ---------------------------- French

a. had learnt	b. have learnt	c. has learnt	d. learn

8. We didn't eat in the restaurant because we ------------------ already.

a. eating	b. had eaten	c. eat	d. eats

9. Before -------------------- homework, he had had his lunch.

a. do	b. did	c. doing	d. had done

10. As soon as I had studied, I ------------------------- out.

a. go	b. goes	c. had gone	d. went

11. He -------------------- the letter until he had written it.

a. didn't send	b. won't send	c. hadn't sent	d. doesn't send

12. ---------------- I had played football, I studied my lessons.

a. Before	b. Having	c. On	d. After

13. ------------- watched the match, I went out.

a. Having	b. After	c. Before	d. As soon as

14. -------------- 2003, I had learnt to swim.

a. In	b. Since	c. On	d. By

15. I didn't go out --------------------- taking the money.

a. until	b. till	c. without	d. having

2 – Rewrite the following sentences:

1. First he watched TV, then he ate lunch. (**After**)
2. After they had cooked lunch, Ali arrived. (**before**)
3. As soon as he had arrived, the train left. (**Having**)
4. They didn't eat. They hadn't bought food. (**because**)
5. Before he went to school, he had packed his bag. (**After**)
6. He had a shower then watched TV. (**As soon as**)
7. Before he read the story, he had borrowed it. (**reading**)
8. Mona cooked dinner. They ate it. (**After**)
9. Having written the e-mail, she posted it. (**By the time**)
10. He didn't go out without taking the money. (**until**)
11. Ali had left the house before his father came. (**after**)
12. She didn't buy the books till she had saved money. (**After**)
13. After he had arrived, they ate lunch. (**then**)
14. By the time I did my work, I had prepared well. (**before**)
15. As soon as he had left, his brother came. (**by the time**)

Grammar Unit (17)

If conditions

ملاحظات على حالات الشرط

يوجد ثلاث حالات رئيسية للشرط وهي : -

١ – الحاله الأولى وتعبر عت التوقع او الاحتمال في المستقبل والوعد والتهديد وتتكون كالأتى : -

If --- present simple (مضارع بسيط) ------- will /may/might+ مصدر

- *If you play well, you will win. (توقع)*
- *If he comes late, she will punish him. (تهديد)*
- *If they get high marks, I will reward them. (وعد)*

٢ – الحاله الثانية وتعبر عن الاستحاله في المضارع وتتكون كالأتى :-

If---- past simple (ماضي بسيط) ----- would /might/could+ مصدر

- *If he played well, he would win.*
- *If I were you, I would study hard.*
- *If I were rich, I would help them.* مستحيل أن يكون غنى في الوقت الحالى

معلومة هامة نستخدم التعبير الأتى لأعطاء النصيحة بمعنى (should) :-

If I were you, I would + مصدر ------- = You should

If I were you, I wouldn't + مصدر ---- = you shouldn't

- *If I were you, I would come early.*

= You should come early.

٣ – الحالة الثالثة وتعبر عن الندم والتمنى في الماضى وتتكون كالأتى :-

If --- past perfect (ماضي تام) --- would/might/could have + p.p

- *If they had played well, they would have won.*
- *If the doctor had arrived early, he would have saved the patient.*

ملاحظات عامة

١ – يمكن استخدام (if) بمعنى اذا أو لو أما كلمة (unless) معناها اذا لم وهي عكسها :-

- *If he arrives early, he will catch the bus. (Unless)*
- *Unless he arrives early, he won't catch the bus.*

ولاحظ أيضا أن :-

If + النفي = Unless

- ***If** he **didn't** arrive early, he would miss the bus. (Unless)*
- ***Unless** he arrived early, he would miss the bus.*

٢ – يمكن أن تأتى (if) في أول الجملة أو في وسط الجمله :-

- *If she studied hard, she would come first.*
- *She would come first if she studied hard.*

٣ - يمكن استخدام كلمة (could) للتعبير عن القدرة أو الاستطاعة وكلمة (might) للتعبير عن الاحتمال في كل الحالات كالاتى :-

- *If he arrives early, he might catch the train.*
- *If he had been here yesterday, he could have helped me.*
- *If they had played well, they might have won the cup.*

٤ – اذا جاء جملتين وطلب استخدام (if) فنحول الاثبات لنفي والنفي الى اثبات مع ملاحظة اذا جاء الزمن مضارع نستخدم الحاله الثانية واذا جاء الزمن ماضي نستخدم الحالة الثالثة (هام جداً لسؤال الـ Rewrite)

1 - He plays well so he wins the match. (If)

هنا زمن الجملة مضارع لذا سوف نستخدم الحالة الثانية كالأتى :-

If he didn't play well, he wouldn't win the match.

2 – They didn't arrive early so they missed the train.(If)

هنا زمن الجمله ماضي لذا سوف نستخدم الحالة الثالثة كالأتى :-

If they had arrived early, they wouldn't have missed the train.

٥ – واذا جاءت الحاله الثالثة من (if) وطلب استخدام (so) أو (because) فنستخدم الجملتين ماضي بسيط كالاتى:-

If he had helped me, I wouldn't have failed. (so)

He didn't help me, so I failed.

٦ – في حالة الأستفهام نستخدم الشكل الاتى :-

1 - What will happen if he studies hard?

2 – What would happen if he studied hard?

3 – What would have happened if he had studied hard?

انتبه جيدا في سؤال الـ (Rewrite) اذا جاءت (so) نبدأ بالجملة الأولى واذا جاءت (because) نبدأ بالجملة الثانية كالأتى :-

He didn't get high marks, because he didn't study hard. (If)

If he had studied hard, he would have got high marks.

Stop Here!!

الحالة الثانية	would + مصدر		الحالة الثانية	had
الحالة الثانية	would + have		الحالة الثالثة	had + p.p
الحالة الثالثة	would have + p.p		الحالة الثالثة	had had

Exercise on Grammar

1 – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: -

1. If we --------------- to the sports club tomorrow, we will phone you.

a. went	b. go	c. goes	d. had gone

2. I f I was a small child, I --------------- that toy.

a. will love	b. would love	c. love	d. had loved

3. If I went to England, I ----------- go to Cambridge.

a. will	b. were	c. would	d. had

3. If my uncle--------------- in England, he would have spoken good English.

a. lived	b. live	c. lives	d. had lived

4. If I see Ali, I ----------- ask him for help.

a. might	b. were	c. had	d. doesn't

5. If it-------------- yesterday, we might have gone to the beach.

a. hadn't rained	b. hasn't rained	c. didn't rain	d. had rained

6. If I ---------to the museum, our friends might be there.

a. go	b. goes	c. had gone	d. gone

7. Haytham would have fresh bread if he -------------------in a bakery.

a. works	b. worked	c. had worked	d. work

8. If I ----------------by the sea, I would have learnt to sail.

a. live	b. lived	c. living	d. had lived

9. If you go to the desert at night, it ------------------- quiet.

a. will be	b. would be	c. be	d. would

10. If you ---------- a holiday what would you do?

a. have	b. had	c. has	d. had had

11. If there hadn't been any buses, how ---------------------- to school?

a. will you travel	**b. would you travel**	**c. would you have travelled**	**d. will you travelling**

12. If you have enough money, ------------------ buy a car?

a. you will	b. will you	c. you would	d. would you

13. If I had free time, I ------------------- diving every day.

a. will go	b. could go	c. go	d. would have gone

14. If you -----------in some parts of the world, the sea will be rough.

a. dives	b. dive	c. dived	d. had dived

15. I wouldn't have taken any photos if I --------------------- my special camera.

a. didn't take	b. don't take	c. hadn't taken	d. won't take

16. If I ---------------- the answer, I would have told you.

a. know	b. knew	c. known	d. had known

17. ---------------- you study hard, you will fail.

a. If	b. Unless	c. were	d. Had

18.If I -------------more money, I would have helped the poor.

a. have	b. has	c. had	d. had had

19. If I had found money, I -------------------- to my father.

a. will give	b. would give	c. would given	d. would have given

20. What would you have done if it -------------------- yesterday?

a. rain	b. rains	c. had rained	d. rained

2 – Rewrite the following sentences:

1. I didn't know the answer, so I didn't tell you. (**If**)
2. If they don't play well, they will lose. (**Unless**)
3. I didn't have more money, so I didn't buy the expensive toy. (**If**)
4. He didn't get high marks because he didn't study hard. (**If**)
5. Because my father drove me to school, I arrived on time. (**If**)
6. You should study hard. (**if I were you**)
7. If you didn't arrive early, you would miss the train. (**Unless**)
8. If I were them, I wouldn't sell the car. (**shouldn't**)

9. I am not tall, so I can't play basketball. (If)
10. If Ali had played well, he would have won. (because)
11. I was tired, therefore I didn't watch the documentary. (If)
12. I advise you to do your best. (If)
13. He arrived early, so he caught the metro. (if)
14. Unless she had cooked, they would have eaten out. (If)
15. Study hard or you will fail. (If)

Grammar Unit (18)

حالات الشرط مع (if) وتم شرحها في الوحدة الـــ (17)

Exercise on Grammar

1 – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: -

1 – If the weather is good today, we will------------ snorkelling.

a. go	b. goes	c. going	d. went

2 – If Amr ---------------- his cousins, he would have given them the photos.

a. visiting	b. had visited	c. visits	d. visited

3 – If he put on weight, he --------------- a sport.

a. will do	b. would do	c. does	d. do

4 – If you --------- off that wall, you would hurt yourself.

a. fallen	b. fell	c. fall	d. fells

5 - If Sara wins the race, she ----------------- happy.

a. would be	b. wouldn't be	c. will be	d. won't be

6 – If we --------------- the Red Sea, the world would have 20% fewer kinds of fish.

a. don't have	b. didn't have	c. hadn't had	d. had had

7 – If a shark is eating, it ------------ not be happy to see you.

a. did	b. would	c. might	d. do

8 – If they --------- the farm, they would see lots of animals.

a. visiting	b. visit	c. visited	d. had visited

9 – If they ----------------- help, I would have given them a hand.

a. need	b. needed	c. had needed	d. needs

10 – If I ---------------- you, I would arrive early.

a. had	b. am	c. were	d. had been

2 – Rewrite the following sentences:

1 – You ought to arrive early. (If)
2 – Unless she had studied hard, she would have failed. (If)
3 – He didn't win because he was lazy. (If)

4 – If Ali had had time, he would have visited his uncle. (**because**)
5 – If she had been careful, she wouldn't have made the accident. (**so**)
6 – If he doesn't play well, he might lose. (**Unless**)
7 – Arriving early will help you pass. (**If**)
8 – If he studied hard, he would come first. (**Should**)
9 – If I were a doctor, I would help you. (**Omit if**)
10 – If he was rich, he would buy a car. (**had**)

Best wishes Mr Hamada Hashish

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